BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1822. [NUMBER 1548.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the price established by Government for the sale of the Honorable Company's MADEIRA WINE in the ensuing month is as follow—

London Market per pipe Rupees 607 or in bottle 16 Rupees per dozen.

The Wine in bottle will not be disposed of in any less quantity than six dozen.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Actg. Dep. Warehouse Keeper in charge.

BOMBAY,
WAREHOUSE OFFICE,
27th April 1822.

THIRD BOMBAY LOTTERY,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
TOWN-HALL
OF BOMBAY,
Established by Government.

SCHEME OF THE THIRD Bombay Town-Hall LOTTERY.

1	Prize of	Rs.	100,000
1	Ditto of	"	30,000
1	Ditto of	"	20,000
2	Ditto of Rs. 10,000	"	20,000
2	Ditto of " 5000	"	10,000
4	Ditto of " 2000	"	8,000
6	Ditto of " 1000	"	6,000
12	Ditto of " 500	"	6,000
400	Ditto of " 125	"	50,000
429	Prizes	Rs.	250.000
2071	Blanks		

2500 Tickets at 100 Rs. each

1st.—A Deduction of 6 per Cent will be made from all the Prizes for the Improvement of the Town Hall and the Expences of the Lottery.

2d.—Prizes will be paid at the General Treasury, subject to the deduction specified in the foregoing article, thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed.

3d.—The 400 Numbers first drawn from the Number Wheel, will be intitled to the 400 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

4th.—The Prize of 30,000 Rupees to be the 100th drawn Ticket on the 5th day's drawing, and that of 100,000 Rs. the same on the 6th day's drawing.

5th The Drawing will commence on the 25th May next, and be continued on the following days,—

2d Day's Drawing on 8th June.
3d Do..... 11th Do.
4th Do..... 13th Do.
5th Do..... 15th Do.
6th D...

6th Tickets signed by the Superintendent of the Lotteries are on Sale at the Office of MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co. at 108 Bombay Rupees each.

Bombay, 13th April 1822.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN
About Proceeding to Europe:

A GREY ARAB HORSE, about 14 hands 1½ inches high, six years old, would make a capital Charger, being remarkably strong and good tempered.

Apply to MESSRS. LUGRIN and WATSON, where the Horse may be seen until the 2nd proximo.

Bombay, 26th April 182[2].

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Interest of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMSON FULTON, in our Establishment ceased on the 30th April last.

(Signed) MACKINTOSH & Co.

CALCUTTA,
MARCH 24TH 1822.

FOR LONDON

(TO SAIL IN ALL THE NEXT MONTH)
THE SHIP
HADLOW,
JOHN CRAIGIE,
COMMANDER.

Her cargo being ready for shipment, applications for passage only to be to *Captain Craigie*, at the office of *Messrs. Mackintosh and Hamilton.*

Bombay 26th April 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 29th instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY articles of Furniture, and two sets of Stone China Table service amongst which is one very handsome variety of Tea and Sugar, also large and small Sugar Jars, and several other articles, the property of the late Colonel R. BENTLEY, deceased.

At 12 o'clock precisely will be sold, two beautiful ARAB SADDLE HORSES, a double poled Tent, with inner and outer Walls, lined with Chintz, Bitchiana and Palmquim, the property of above Gentleman. The Horses may be viewed at any time until the day of sale on application at their Shop in Meadow Street. The Tent is on the Esplanade near the Church Gate, where it is pitched for inspection. The Tent to be at the risk of the purchaser the moment it is knocked down.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
On WEDNESDAY the 1st of May,

SUNDRY articles the property of the late A. JUKES, Esq.

ALSO

Several articles the property of the late T. M. KEATE, Esq., consisting of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, and Queens Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Presses, a small quantity of Madeira, Sheras and Carbonnel's Claret.

Bombay 26th April 1822.

BAXTER & CO.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY the 2d proximo

VARIOUS Articles of Household Furniture, Plate, Queen's ware, Glass ware, Cooking utensils, and a Stock of Beer, Wine, and Spirits.

At noon several high Caste Horses and a variety of Carriages will be exposed for sale.

At 4 o'clock several tents of different kinds will be sold on the Esplanade.

Bombay, 26th April 1822.

BAXTER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

ON Commission, a handsome Bengal Curricle, Harness &c. complete with tandem shafts.

Bombay, 26th April 1822.

VALUABLE BOOKS AND INSTRUMENTS.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On TUESDAY the 18th of June next
AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,
THE LIBRARY OF
CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq.
LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B. Catalogues may be had by ap-

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD
BY THE
ADMINISTRATRIX
OF THE LATE
ANTONIO DE SOUZA,
ON THE 14TH DAY OF MAY NEXT
AND ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS,
The following Houses and their Appurtenances, in Lots as undermentioned,

LOT 1ST—*A Capital Messuage* called *Nabob's House*, with all the offices, buildings & appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in Nisbett's Lane, lately used as the Post office, and late in the occupation of *Charles Law, Esq.*, the whole covering an extent of ground containing 18,407¼ square feet, and now unoccupied.

LOT 2D.—*A Messuage* or *Tenement* with all the buildings, offices and appurtenances thereto belonging situate and being No. 24 in Rampart Row (near to *Messrs. Ritchie and Steuart's*) containing 10,311 square feet and now unoccupied.

LOT 3D.—*A Messuage* or *Tene[ment]*, outbuildings and offices with a large Garden well stocked with Fruit Trees, at Byculla, lately in the occupation of *Mr. Edward de Souza*, deceased, the whole containing 1,51,369 square feet, and now unoccupied.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent to be paid on the amount of the purchase to the Auctioneer at the time of the sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid within 2 months; discount will be allowed for earlier payment.

The necessary Deeds of conveyance to be prepared at the joint expence of the the vendor and purchaser. In case default should be made in the payment of the remainder of the purchase money of any Lot or Lots at the expiration of two months, the deposit of 10 per cent to be forfeited, and such Lot or Lots to be resold by public auction.

Possession to be delivered to the purchaser on payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before.

Bombay, April 20th 1822.

MINERAL WATERS.

MR. ANDESON has for Sale a few Cases of MINERAL WATERS, the Excellency of the Virtues of which may be more easily understo[od] through the annexed Extract of a [letter] dated Baroach 5th April 182[2]

" Virtues in cases of liver com[plaint]
" I think unquestionable as [ever]
" batch which I received [from]
" cote, several of my [friends]
" the greatest benefit" [&c.]

Cases of 2 Doz[en] each.

PORT WINE
AND
CLARET.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
UNDER
Messrs. Forbes & Co.'s Office;

A few six dozen chests of Port Wine of excellent quality, imported by the Hannah, from London, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

ALSO

A few 6 dozen chests of Christopher's superior first Growth Chateau Margeaux Claret, imported per ship Alexander, from London, at Rupees 40 per dozen.

Some 12 and 6 dozen chests of superior Claret of Colonel Palmer's Growth, imported per Mulgrave Castle and Phœnix, from London, at Rupees 35 per dozen.

Bombay 16th April 1822.

UNDER THE SANCTION & PATRONAGE
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MOST NOBLE THE
Marquis of Hastings.

PROSPECTUS

FOR Publishing by Subscription, a Series of Views in the Province of Kumaon, in the Napaul Country, (in Number Twenty,) exhibiting the Character of the Foliage, Style of Building, Mode of Cultivating, &c. &c. &c. in that Mountainous Part of the World; taken by an Officer, whilst employed with the Detachment under the Command of Colonel Nicolls, Quarter Master General of H. M. Forces in India, which can hardly fail to be highly interesting to all those engaged on that occasion, as well as their Military Brethren and Friends in ge[neral].

The above Views will in[sert]ance, be Painted in [Wa]ed in th[e]

[...]nes to
[...]. at Calcutta.
[...]ot & Co. at Madras.
[...]etton Malcolm & Co. at Bombay.

Bombay, 13th April 1822.

TWENTY-SEVENTH
CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

A FEW Tickets remain unsold at the office of Messrs. MACKINTOSH and HAMILTON.

Bombay 26th April 1822.

A CARD.

MRS JOLLIFFE takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to her Friends and the Public in general, her Brother's arrival at the Presidency to superintend the Education of the young Gentlemen and Ladies entrusted to the care of her late husband; and begs that all letters relative to the School may be addressed to MR. W. G. JOLLIFFE, who is authorized to receive the same.

Breach House Seminary.

Bombay 24th April 1822.

For Sale.

[...]LLS on England at 6 months [...]ter sight, to the extent of Rupees [...]r there about, drawn by FRAM[...]VASJEE on THOMAS [...]E, Esq *Old South Sea House* [...]ccount of the underwriters [...]OLIMANY, Capt. R. S. [...]s undergone here. [...]ceived at the office

---

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION [...]
to the [...]
Record[...]

[...]ed there-
thereof,—Dated

T. W. BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits, of SAHEB CAWN DAUD CAWN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of Recorder of Bombay to JOSEY WOODASUNKER JUGNASWER, the constituted attorney of BAPOO CAWN bin SAHEB CAWN, the only lawful son of Saheb Cawn bin Daud Cawn, deceased, all persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 25th day of April 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JOAO PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to ANNA MARIA PEREIRA, the sole Executrix in the said Will named—All persons concerned in the said Estate are heseby apprized thereof—Dated this 25th day of April 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of MAJOR ROBERT BENTLEY, late in the Military Service of the the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted, by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to RICHARD WOODHOUSE ESQ. the Register of the said Court, as the Executor of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH APRIL 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council,

LIEUTENANT J. B. Seely of the 4th Regiment N. I. attached to the Nagpoor Troops, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate, for a period of twelve months from the 19th December last.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that Apothecaries and Stewards, Assistant Apothecaries and Stewards and apprentices of European Hospitals, as well as the 1st & 2d Hospital Assistants attached to the Native Troops, shall, in future, be mustered and paid exclusively with the Corps and Hospitals to which they may belong, instead of with the Commissariate Department, as at present; and they are allowed the difference of exchange between the standard and current Rupee in common with the Troops generally, those who may be occasionally unattached being drawn for by a medical or other Officer, in the same manner as obtains with other Individuals of the army under similar circumstances.

This arrangement to have effect from the 1st of next month.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant G. J. Jameson, to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment from the 1st Instant, in the room of Lieut. and Adjutant Spratt, who has obtained a furlough to Europe on sick Certificate.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Medical Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon Chas. Dawe to be Surgeon Vice Aitkin deceased,—Date of rank 16th April 1822.

Lieut. C. F. Elderton of the 1st Battalion, 2d Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

The following promotions are made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in consequence of [...] death of Lieut. Col. Imlach C. B.

Infant[ry]

Senior Major [...] Vice [...]

[...] the Poona Auxi-
[...]ff, of the 2d Regiment of Light
[...]ppointed Line Adjutant at Deesa from
[...] Instant.

Bombay Castle 20th April 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to order the abolition of the designation of Subedars of Horse Keepers and Grass Cutters in the Cavalry under this Presidency, and the number of overseers to be allotted to each Corps of this Arm, to correspond with that established at Madras, under the term of "Muccadum," on one rate of Pay; the alterations to have effect from the 1st May next as follows viz.

	Muccadums. Horse Keepers.	Grass Cutters
For each Troop of Horse Artillery.	4	4
Do. do. His M. Dragoons, and Native Cavalry.	1	1

Pay per month-Rs. 10
Batta when marching, & in the field. 2-2.

Adverting to the General Order of the 1st of January 1820, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to fix the establishment of Horses for each Troop of Horse Artillery at (250) two hundred and fifty.

Bombay Castle, 22d April 1822.

Captain Thomas Pierce of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant H. C. Holland of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, are allowed to proceed to Europe on sick Certificate, with leave of absence for a period of three years from the date of their Embarkation.

Agreeably to the rule for granting the Brevet rank of Captain to Subalterns of fifteen years standing, laid down by the Honorable the Court of Directors in their dispatch dated the 30th June 1819, and published to the Army of this Presidency, on the 23d January 1820, the Brevent rank of Captain is granted to the following Officers who are Cadets of the 1 and 2 class of the season 1806, from the dates annexed to their names.

Lieutenants Thomas Remon, Engineers, George Sangster, 9th Regiment Native Infantry and W. D. Robertson, 4th Ditto, 5th February 1822.

Lieutenants R. Waite, 12th Ditto, John Bayly 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, and M. F. Collis, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, 14th April 1822.

The furlough granted to Captain W. H. Stanley, Paymaster to the Baroda Subsidiary Force, on the 14th of February last, is extended to the 31st Proximo.

Assistant Surgeon Kennedy is appointed to act as Translator to the Baroda Residency until further orders.

Bombay Castle 24th April 1822.

The field Detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert in Kattywar to be broken up from the first of the ensuing month, and the Troops, of which it is composed to proceed to their proper stations.

The appointment of Colonel Gilbert as Brigadier, and all appointments consequent to the formation of the detachment, to cease from the 1st of May; a line Adjutant being allowed from that date.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Counc[il]

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL 1822

Since our last number, the long expected ship Hadlow from London, has arrived. She has of course communicated no recent intelligence. The delay in her arrival is accounted for by her having experienced a succession of calms and light winds since off Madagascar. She touched only at Teneriffe. We now expect the regular Bombay and China ships will be the next direct arrivals from home.

Tuesday last having been the day fixed on for celebrating His Majesty's birth day was observed here with the usual marks of respect and loyalty. At sun rise the Artillery fired a royal salute from Fort George which was followed by 3 feu de joies from the troops of the garrison. The Artillery at Matoongha fired a royal salute, and His Majesty's 65th regiment 3 feu de joies, at Colabah, at the same hour.

At one o'clock the navy saluted, and in the evening our worthy and respected Governor entertained the settlement at Parell House. The rooms [...]ed at an early hour wi[th] respectability an[d] pean and [...] small [...]

[...]state that private [...]en received here dated [...]2d February which communi[...]e the agreeable intelligence that the matters in dispute between the select committee of Supracargoes and the Chinese Government, had been adjusted without delivering up the men required; and all trade was in consequence to go on as before.

Cotton was stated to be very low in price and dull of sale. Opium had risen, Patna to 2040 a 2050 Dollars, and Malva to 1340. The difficulties existing at Macao regarding the sale of this article still, however, continued, and it was uncertain whether sales would resume their usual routine.

In the John Bull of 6th April is the following account.

By the McCauley which left Penang on the 21st of March, the gratifying intelligence has been received of the adjustment of our differences with the Chinese. The Supracargoes had returned to the Factory and the Honorable Company's ships had proceeded within the Bocca Tigris, to their former Anchorage at the second Bar, on the 25th of February.

It was expected that the Honorable Company's ships would be dispatched in the course of the Month of April, with their cargoes for England.

We have been so fortunate as to procure a copy of the Edict issued to the Chinese authorities on the occasion, which exhibits no small portion of the arrogance of that presu[mptuous] [...]ation.

K[wang] [...]EN and CHUNG [...]e, hereby issue [...]RCHANTS.

[...] received a reply [...]vernor of Kwang [...]following words. [...]udge have stated [...]what Kwang the [...]d to them, the sub[...]ned in a Chinese [...]by the Hong Mer[...]hief Urmston and [...]d on circumstances [...]e in behalf of the [...] appears that the [...]ken away in her, [...]has run away back [...]the said Chief at [...] not to have any [...]vering up of those [...]nticated that they [...]) have presented an [...] that they will take [...] of this affair from [...]me, that it may be

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

requested and entreated, that the Trade might be opened, and that indulgence might be shewn, and as in former Edicts, permission be given to all the ships to open their hatches and carry on commerce.

Uniting these circumstances, I the Governor, hereby direct the Treasurer and Judge forthwith to act in obedience to the tenor of this and transmit an order to the Kwang, Choo-Too and to the Officers, deputed to arrange this affair to issue an Edict to to the Hong Merchants that they may promulgate it to the Chief Urmston and the others to return immediately to the Foreign Factories, and transact business, that all the Merchant Ships, without exception are permitted to open their Hatches and take Goods on board to enable them to avail themselves of the proper season, and set sail to return Home. This is an extraordinary favor, arising from tender regard to the Foreigners in me the Governor, and they ought universally to feel grateful.

This the Governor's will, has come before us the Treasurer and Judge, and we direct that this Edict be communicated to the Hong Merchants that they may enjoin it upon the Chief Urmston, and the Captains and others, to yield obedience thereto.

Do not oppose,

A Special Edict.

Taocoo Kwang, 2nd Year 1st Moon 29th Day, 20th February 1822.

We are requested by a friend at Kaira to insert the following account of the

PRESENTATION OF THE STANDARDS TO THE 3D REGT. OF BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY.

This fine young Regt. received their Standards on Tuesday the 2d instant from the hands of the distinguished Officer under whose auspicious superintendance, aided by the zeal, ability and unceasing attention of their respective Officers the Three Regiments of Light Cavalry of this Presidency have attained their present excellence in discipline, field manœuvre, soldierlike appearance and military prowess when called into action, as so gallantly displayed by the brilliant and successful conduct of the 1st Regt. at Dwarka, and 2d at Lahaur with the Field Detachments then under the personal command of Lieut. Colonel the Honorable L Stanhope.

The line consisting of the 2nd Troop Horse Artillery H. M. 17th Drags and 3rd Light Cavalry was formed in honor of the occasion about sun rise, & Lieut. Colonel Stanhope appeared on parade shortly afterwards with the Standards of the Regiment escorted by an honorary guard from H. M. 17th Dragoons.

After the General Salute, the Colonel proceeded towards the centre of the 3rd Light Cavalry and being met by Lieut. Colonel Dunbar and the Standard Bearers of the Regt. he thus expressed himself on presenting the Standards.

"LIEUT. COL. DUNBAR,

"On the eve of the departure of the "3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry from "the district within my command, it "affords me great satisfaction to place in "its keeping the e insignia which in "all ages and by all nations have been "held sacred to the soldier's honor. "History's page records innumerable "instances of the devotedness with which "Heroes have defended their Standards "even in the last convulsive agonies of "death, and their tattered remains have "been found wrapped round the bodies "of those, the last drop of whose blood "had re-crimsoned their faded shreds, "and I cannot believe that the 3rd Regiment will be wanting in such chivalrous devotion whenever its energies may be called forth in its country's cause, model'd as it has been after the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Light "Cavalry whose gallantry it has been "my pride to have witnessed."

On receiving the Standa[illegible]l. Dunbar made the f[illegible]

"LIEUT. C[illegible]

"That it shoul[illegible] "to receive the fir[illegible] "Light Cavalry v[illegible] "of great personal[illegible] "since it affords me[illegible] "thus publicly ackn[illegible] "dial co-operation a[illegible] "officers under my co[illegible] "mation and discipline[illegible] "and of expressing th[illegible] "your hands these flattering tokens of "the confidence reposed in them by Government.

"The delivery of colours or standards "has ever been considered a proof of "the efficiency of the Regt. to which "they are entrusted, and in this view "it cannot but be satisfactory to us all "to reflect, that we may now expect to "share the honors of service with the "rest of the Army of this Presidency, "should the ambition of any hostile "power, or other cause *unhappily* disturb the tranquillity that at present "prevails in this quarter of the globe.

"It would not become me in the "situation I am now placed, to make "any professions respecting the future "conduct of the 3d Light Cavalry, "but I trust I may be permitted to express an anxious but confident hope "that whenever the hour of trial shall "arrive, it will be the earnest wish and "endeavour of every individual of the "Regiment to prove that the honor "which has this day been conferred on "it, has not been misplaced."

The standards now moved towards the right under a royal salute from the Horse Artillery, and a general salute from the Line as they passed along the front to their respective posts in squadrons. The whole afterwards broke into open column and marched part.

The following District Orders were published on the departure of the 3d Light Cavalry who commenced their march for the Deccan on the 4th instant.

"*Camp Kaira, 4th April* 1822.

"DISTRICT MORNING ORDERS, BY LIEUT. COL. "THE HON'BLE L. STANHOPE.

"Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope cannot allow the Regiment to quit his command without the expression of the "sentiments he entertains of the unwearied attention which has been paid "by Lieutenant Colonel Dunbar and "the Officers of the 3d Light Cavalry, owing to which that fine young "Regiment has been brought into so "efficient a state, and he requests the "Lieutenant Colonel and the Officers "will accept his warmest thanks for their "zeal and attention. He also begs Lieut. "Colonel Dunbar will be pleased to convey his thanks to the Native Officers, "Non-Commissioned Officers, and men "of the Regiment."

On Wednesday evening the officers of H. M. ships Leander and Ganges performed the Comedy of SPEED THE PLOUGH. The society anxious to witness the talents of the gallant defenders of the wooden walls of old England, displayed, in these "piping times of peace", in another element, thronged to the Theatre: and if we may be allowed to judge by our own feelings, their expectations were abundantly gratified by the successful result of their theatrical exertions. It is not our intention to enter into a critical examination of the representation in detail. The defects we have so repeatedly complained of, of the performers not making themselves audible were again, with some exceptions, experienced, particularly in the female representatives; at which however we are not at all surprized, for an over anxiety to modulate the powers of a voice, which to be heard from the quarter deck of a Man of war in defiance of the raging of the winds and the roaring of the seas, must have acquired a more than ordinary degree of manliness, into those soft and pathetic sentiments which interest the heart in a Susan or a Miss Blandford, or even in the more seasoned tones of a Dame Ashfield, naturally sinks one's efforts too low to make any impression on the auditory nerve from an apprehension of being too vociferous. The leading characters were most respectably filled; but Farmer Ashfield and Sir Able Handy were admirably personated, and powerfully kept up the interest of the Play, and the spirit and good humour of the audience unflagged throughout the evening—Bob Handy required only a little more vivacity and animation to have proved himself "a true chip "of the old block"—his walk was obviously cast in a more gentlemanly mould: Henry shewed that he had acquired a good conception of the character,—whilst Sir Philip Blandford depicted the remorse of his feelings in many instances of his difficult part with a force and pathos which had its influence on our feelings:—in others he was too [illegible]ement. The representative of Sir P. [illegible]dford we understand was the author of apparent. We must not however overlook the Midshipmen who neatly attired in female dresses joined the dance with the spirit and lightsomeness of the youthful peasantry of Old England.

The Hon'ble the Governor and Sir Charles and Lady Colville with His Excellency Sir Henry Blackwood honored the representation with their presence.

The Rockingham, Captain Waugh, is to sail hence for London on Monday.

The Hannah, Captain Lamb, we are informed, proceeds to London, & not to Liverpool as originally intended. She is to sail on the 5th proximo.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Watkins 5th Cavalry, Lieut. and Adjt. John H. Bellasis, 1st Extra Bat.
Supt. Surgeon J. Milne, M. D.
Lieut. J. Neville 2d | 4th.
Capt. C. B. James, 2d Regt.
Lieut. John Taylor, 2d Regt.
Ensign John Hungerford, B. E. Regt.
Ensign J. Davies, 1st | 6th.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut, F. B. Fortune 2d | 6th.
Capt. J. G. Griffiths, Commissary of Stores.
Lieut. Col. N. Warren, H. M. 47th Regt.
Capt. G. Wilson, H. M. 65th Regt.
Surgeon O'Reilly H. M. 65th Regt.
Lieut. P. McBrine, 65th Regt.
Assist. Surgeon Archd. Graham, 2d | 6th.
Ensign E. M. Earle, 1st | 12th.
Lieut. and Adj. J. Robson Invaled Bat.
Lieut. and Adj. H. Bellasis 1st Extra Bat.
Lieut. J. Neville 2d | 4th.
Assistant Surgeon D. C. Bell.
Major Mackintosh H. A.
Capt. Mackintosh 12th Regt.

Nautical Chronicle

AND

NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—23d April 1822 Snow Darria Dowlet, Syrang Tuckey Ally, from Surat 19th April 1822.
24, Ship Hadlow, Capt. John Craigie from London the 23d Oct. 1821.
25, Brig Prime, Syrang Adam, from Bbownugger 21st April 1822.
Passengers per the Hadlow.—Wm. Nicol Esq. and Lady. James Nicol Esq. the Revd, and Mrs. Fyon.
DEPARTURE.—April 24th Ship Elizabeth, Capt. Joseph Keys to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 7th, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Captain T. W. Twyman, from Trincomalie.
Do. Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, from Covelong 6th April.
Do. H. M. Ship Topaze, Captain C. Richardson, C. B. from a Cruize.
9th, Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, from Covelong 8th April.
April 11th, Brig Lion, T. W. Stun, from Columbo 2d April.
DEPARTURES.—April, 7th, American Brig Hope, B. Mann, for Penang.
April 9th, H. M. Ship Topaze, Captain C. Richardson, C. B, on a Cruize.
11th, Ship Nerbadda, F. Patrick, for Calcutta.
Do. Ship Lord Hungerford, M. O'Brien, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Capt. T. W. Twynan.
Ship Scotia, A Agnew.
Ship Hindostan, W. Williamson.
Ship Edward Strettell, Balston.
Ship Mercure, Chevelaure.
Sqip Ceres, H. B. Pridham.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Brig Stonham, G. Griffiths.
Brig Lion, T. W. Stunt.
Schooner Commerce, S. Cole,
Cutter Gertruyda, Lessa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 2d Helen J. Rawson from Bourbon Jan. 7.
Ditto 2d Earl Kellie R. Edwards from Penang Mar. 16.
Ditto 2d Catherine W. Knox from Madras Mar. 23
Ditto 4th Duke of Bedford E. Oakes from Bombay Feb. 7.
Ditto 4th Fly, off Calcutta J. L. Emmott from Bombay Feb. 15.
Ditto 5th Ann R. H. Gibson from Sincapore Mar. 14.
Ditto 5th McCauly W. Foster from Batavia Jan. 30th.
Passengers per McCauly, *from Penang.*—Captain George Vine, Mr. Thomas More, Mariner, Messrs. C. A. Murphy, James Davenport, and J. Wigmore, —*Passengers per* Ann, *Captain R. H. Gibson, from Sincapore the* 14*th of March, and Malacca the* 17*th ditto.*—Captain John Seppings, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, Mr. Thomas Pendergast, Surgeon, 324 Troops and Followers.
DEPARTURES.—Mar. 29th Emile M. Queren for Bourbon.
April 2d Mahomed Shaw D. Oliver for Penang.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—At Mallegaum, on the 8th inst. Lieutenant Colonel William Imlach C. B. Commanding in Candeish aged 42 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Quilon, in the house of Major Basden, on the 28th March, Lieut. CHARLES SCARLIN NAYLOR, Adjutant H. M. 89th Regiment, to Miss CATARINA [illegible]

At Chittoor, on the 8th April the Lady of William Cooke. Esq. of a Daughter.
On the 8th April the Lady of Lieut. and Quarter Master F. BLUNDELL, of a daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 8th April Mr. John Lewis, sincerely and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Dacca, on the 26th March, James Fraser, Esq, of the H. C. C. S to Miss Dorah McRae, of Chittagong, daughter of Dr. McRae, of that station.
BIRTHS.—On the 24th March, the lady of J. W. Grant, Esq. of a Son.
At Chowringhee, on the 26th March, the lady of George Swinton, Esq. of a daughter.
At the Presidency, on the 27th March the lady of Lieutenant Gordon, H. M. 82d Regiment, of a son.
On the 29th March, at Chowringhee, Mrs. J. S. Nyss, of a daughter.
On the same day, the Wife of Mr. T. Steers, of a Son and Heair.
At Dum Dum, on the 17th March, the lady of Lieutenant Rotton, Artillery, of a daughter.
At Penang, on the 16th February, the Lady of Lieutenant H. Burney, Aid-de-Camp and Military Secretary to the Honourable the Governor, of a son.
DEATHS.—At the General Hospital, on the 2d April, Mr. D Linhkeet.
On the 22d March, at the Gen. Hospital, Capt. Joseph Leigh, of the Country Service.
On the 27th March, Mr. Domingo D'Rozario.
At Benares, on the 25th March, Powell Law Hamilton, the fifth son of Sir Frederic Hamilton, Bart.

We are requested by Captain Rutledge, of the 1*st Batt.* 19*th Regt. N. I. to contradict the report of his death, first inserted in the Calcutta Journal, and copied into our paper of the* 14*th March.*

Madras Intelligence.

The account of the Countess of LAUDERDLE'S melancholy death appears to be unfounded. A subsequent paper says the Editor of the *Chronicle* was imposed upon, and that the Countess is yet alive, although many noble families in London had assumed mourning and other observances of woe for this calamity.

(*Madras Courier April, 9th.*

The sultry and oppressive state of the atmosphere has been greatly mitigated, by the heavy fall of Rain and the Thunder Storms, which have occured in the course of the week—the South.ely winds have been tolerably steady, and favorable for the outward bound Ships, but we are not yet able to report any new arrival.

(*Government Gazette April* 11*tt.*

The following Vessels anchored in the Roads since our last regular Publication.
H. M. Ship Topaze, Captain Richardson, C. B. from Trincomallie.
H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Capt. T. W. Twynan, from Trincomalie.
Ship Nurbudda, Captain F. Patrick, from Covelong the 6th Instant.

[*Mad. Gaz. April* 10.

On Thursday last anchored in the Roads the Brig Lion, Captain T. W. Stunt, from Columbo the 2nd Instant.

PASSENGERS.—Major General Raynsford, Captain Quick, Country Service, Mr. and Mrs. Greene and family.

Major General Raynsford landed on Thursday morning under the salute due to his rank.

[*Mad. Gaz. April* 13.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lt. Co. C. Deacon, Comg. Vellor; Major Hindley, 5th Lt. Cav., Capt. Young, 89th Regt.; Mr. Henry Williams, Civil Service; Mr. J Lynch, Missionary; Surgeon W. Jones, 6th Lt. Cav.; Lieut. Sargent, 2d. Bat 21st N. I; Lieut, Arnott, 1st Bat. 13th N. I.; Cornet Newbolt, 4th Lt. Cav.

DEPARTURES.—Captain W. Cullen, Artillery; Capt. C. Cannon, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Sewell.

Ceylon Intelligence.

We fell a very lively gratification in publishing the following valedictory correspondence between Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. and the Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services on Ceylon on the occasion of the General's approaching departure from the Colony.

Colombo, 25th March, 1822.

SIR,

At the period of your expected departure from this Colony, the Gentlemen whose names are subscribed, in order to manifest the sincerity of their respect and to afford a permanent memorial of their esteem and affection, have come to a resolution of reques-

be prepared in the manner most agreeable to your taste and wishes ;—soliciting only that it may bear the Inscription subjoined.*

With sincere and cordial wishes that success and happiness may attend your future progress, we take our leave, and have the honor to be.

Sir,
Your very faithful and
obedient humble Survants.

(Signed) John Rodney, R. Boyd, H. A. Marshall, Charles Cother, G. Lesignan, L. Greenwell, J. Deame, J. W. Carrington, William Granville, A. Watson, D. Stark, J. G. Forbes, T. Summerfield, J. Spawforth, G. W. Walker, T. Mylius, W. F. Dwason, A. Brown, R. T. Backhouse, Robert Dwyer, F. Johnston, J. Emslie, W. Gisborne, J. A. Farrell, H. Pennell, C. Auber, T. B. Gascoyne, T. D. Turner, L. Sansoni, F. J. Templer, R. W. Tibeaudo, J. M. S. Glenie, R. M. Sneyd, Edward Renwick, James Chrisp Florence O'Brien, W. Hall, Robt. Hunter, John Wallbeoff, C. Scott, R. Kelly, J. Harrison, S. T. Hodgson, John Cole, H. Sykes, J. H. Webb, T. G. Stephenson, Frederick C. Irwin, W. H. Butler, John MacIntrie, Thos. Hilton, G. Minter, Alex. Anderson, W. Vanbeleur, Richard Ottley, T. J. Twisleton, F. Frome, Brooke Young, A. S. Young, John Rayson, Henry Houg, J. Swinburne, E. Sanderson, G. Macdonald, C. Hay, Hugh Stacpoole, Alexander Martin, Robert Gordon, Hugh Forbes, H. S. Marsh, James Stewart, George Turnour, Robert Tod, William Driberg, R. Fellows, W. Richardson, J. Maples, F. Ebhart, Edmund French Boys, Thos. Eman, Lawrence Walsh, R, Perham, John D'Oyly, C. E. Layard, F. Dickson, S. Sawers, H. Wright, J. N. Mooyaart, E. Killwich, E. Bletterman, P. Anstruther, A. Moon, G. F. Mylius, L. De Bussche, C. J. Lyon, W. Moir, W. Smelt, T. Dencan, M. H. Fagan, R. Price, J. Dwyer, E. Waring, T. W. Hayter, W. MacPherson, Charles Farrell, G. Fretz P. B. Reyne, James Reid, John Antilli John Summerfield.

Major General Sir Edward Barner, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Colombo, March 25th 1822.

Gentlemen,

I accept with the most lively feelings of gratitude the unexpected and very distinguished compliment which the Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services have been pleased to confer upon me.—I thank you most heartily for your good wishes, at the same time beg to assure you, that there is the most cordial reciprocity of sentiment on my part towards yourselves and families.

[redacted]bidding you adieu you may readily [redacted]ve, Gentlemen, with what pride and [redacted]tion you have enabled me to quit the [redacted] and with what gratifying raflections [redacted] always look back on the period that I [redacted]nongst you ; and how much I am

Your most faithful,
and obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) E. BARNES.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1822.—[—SELL.

Rs. As. Prem.			Rs. As. Prem
1813 to 1820 29	0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation.	22 8
19	8	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821.	19 0

On Friday evening there was a high storm of wind and heavy rain, attended with as loud thunder as ever we heard, and very vivid and frequent flashes of lightning. Towards ten P. M. the weather moderated ; but the rain recurred again on Saturday evening, ushered in as on Friday with thunder and lightning, but neither so loud or vivid as on the previous day. Those who are interested in the growth of Indigo, hail these heavy showers as the precursors of a luxuriant crop.

A Correspondence at Dacca has politely favored us with a few particulars which immediately follow, concerning an Earthquake which occurred there on the morning of the 27th ultimo :—" This morning at ten minutes before " o'Clock, A. M. according to Calcutta time " (as nearly as I could calculate,) I felt " two distinct though slight shocks of an " Earthquake. The first shock was short, " and gave one the idea of a person shaking " the bed by siezing the bed post ; the second " shock, which I felt, followed the first one " very quickly, and was very slight. There " might have been another which possibly a- " woke me ; but I only perceived two."

[*Ind. Gaz. April* 1, 1822.

By the arrival of the Earl Kellie from the Eastward, as noted in the shipping page we have received a Letter from Penang dated March 15, of which the following are extracts.

" The Siamiese are still at Quidah, and the Rajah of that place is still here. They have fitted out about 20 China small fast sailing Junks to cruize against all the Pegue trade coming to our port, so they will greatly injure our trade. Marsden and Mr. Light both stated that they have no rights south of 7° north; and time will shew if it be good policy to allow them to subdue the Malay Peninsula. The only independent Rajahs now left are the Rajahs of Perah, Salangor, Tringone, Pahang and Colantin.

It is said here that the Portuguese Factory now at Bancock has instigated them to conquer all the Malay States, saying if they do not do so that the English and Dutch will. We have much too few Troops here and ought to have at least 50 more to protect the property and lives of our inhabitants against the Siamiese, who can send fifty thousand men to Quidah when they please. They now feel themselves strong, as they have been a rising nation ever since 1760, when they were conquered by the Birmahs; and when we first got Penang they were not able to oppose it, though they were not pleased at the gift to Mr. Light by the late King of Quidah.

(*Calcutta Journal. April* 3,

Road to the New Anchorage.—So little has been said for some time of the Saugor Island Society that doubts may have been entertained of its continued existence. We are happy, however, to observe that the original scheme of the Cultivators is still zealously kept in view, and that they have been timely stimulated to increased activily by the judicious proposal of the Post Master General to open a Dawk road from the northern extremity of Saugor Island, to Dog's Creek and the New Anchorage. The Pass which the Society had undertaken to make through the jungly tract which occupies part of the route between Diamond Harbour and the latter place, has been actually cleared, and a Bund though the Pass for the Dawk Runners is now in considerable progress, and is expected to be completed before the ensuing rains. The Bund now constructing is substantial, but only sufficient for the Runners; we trust however that at no distant period the present Carriage road to Diamond Harbour will be continued through the whole extent to Dog's Creek and the New Anchorage, which is not more than thirty miles.

The advantages to be gained by this new route are briefly, that though the distance to Kedgeree and the New Anchorage are the some, (about sixty one miles,) the present ten miles of uncertain, dangerous, and expensive boating from Kedgeree to the same point, or northern extremity of Saugor Island, will be entirely avoided. Hence a prompt and direct communication between Calcutta and the New Anchorage will be effected at all seasons of the year, and without once crossing the river Hooghly.

For this useful and beneficial improvement we are indebted to the Post Master General; and Government and the Saugor Island Society have liberally united their efforts to effects the speedy accomplishment of an object so important to Commerce, and the Community at large, as a land communication with the New Anchorage.

[*Gov. Gaz. April* 4th,

The Brig, McCaully, W. Foster, has brought Batavia Papers up to the 12th Jan. which we shall peruse, and submit to our readers, if they contain any thing that may be worthy of notice.

She has also brought us the following intelligence, which is fully confirmed by various letters which we have seen.

The H. C. Ship General Harris, arrived at Penang on the 16th March, from China. Mr. Charles Palmer and other Passengers, proceeded on the Heroine.

The Super-Cargoes had returned to Canton and the late unpleasant affair was finally settled. Neither the General Harris or (name blank) could obtain cargoes, owing to the scarcity of Teas, and lateness of the season, whether she (the General Harris) remains at Penang, or sails for the Coast is not known. The Heroine and Fergusson may be shortly expected, with the remainder of the Troops.

The Ship John Adam, (with the Mission for Siam) sailed from Sincapore on the 24th February. The Exmouth had sailed for Rhio, and the Edmonstone, for Rangoon. The Georgina had grounded in Straits of Rhio, but succeeded in getting off, after putting her cargo on board the Margaret, Free Trader, which left Sincapore for that purpose.

The George Cruttenden, also knocked her false keel off, on the same Rock which the Georgiana struck on, which did not however prevent her proceed ing on her voyage.

[*Beng. Hurk. April* 6, 1822.

English Extracts.

THE COURIER,

November 1.

The cannon taken by the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, has been removed from the spot in St. James's Park into the Ordnance warehouse on the Parade : and the celebrated bomb, made by order of Buonaparte for the siege of Cadiz, was yesterday finally removed near to the spot where the Waterloo cannon formerly stood, under the direction of Mr. Hirst, of the Office of the Board of Works. Yesterday Benjamin Charles Stethenson, Esq. the Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and the Right Honourable Charles Long, the chairman of the Committee for the inspections of National Monuments, attended on the Parade in St. James's Park, and gave direction for the spot where the celebrated French bomb is to be placed, which is between the west side of the wall of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's garden and the canal. We understand the report of a statue of the late King being placed on the spot where the celebrated Waterloo cannon stood, is not correct.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,

October 29.

Captain Sabine, who served as astronomer with Captain Parry, in his voyage in the Polar Seas, proceeds in the Iphigenia frigate, Captain Sir Rr. Mends, to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of making nautical observations and determining the true figure of that part of the Globe. This scientific officer will commence his operations in neighbourhood of Sierra Leone.

We understand the case of the Half-pay Officer, alluded to by Mr. Hume, in his speech at the London Tavern, on the 25th instant, to have been the following :—

In April, 1785, or thereabouts, General Charles Ross, brother of the late Lord Ankerville, and reduced Colonel of the 77th regiment published a letter in the newspapers, animadverting in strong terms on the conduct of the King and his Ministers in bestowing a Red Ribon on Sir R. Boyd, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, in consequence of which he was brought before a Court Martial, but demured to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground of his being on half-pay. The question, viz.—Whether General Ross, as an Officer on half-pay, was subject to the tribunal of a Court Martial ? was referred to the twelve Judges.

The Judges, with Lord Mansfied, the great advocate of prerogative, at their head, gave an unanimous opinion that he was not, as a half pay Officer, subject to military law. They stated their answer on two points, and in both declared it as their opinion, that neither his warrant as a General Officer, nor his annuity of half-pay, rendered him obnoxious to military trial. In consequence of this the General was discharged from the custody of the Marshal, and the Court broke up.

THE TIMES.

OCTOBER, 8.

An awkward Mistake.—A reverend popular preacher, well known to the literary circles of the metropolis, was constantly received with warm hospitality at the table of the late Mr. and lady Elizabeth Whitbread. His conversational talents had recommended him likewise to the favor and protection of Lady Augusta Murray, better known, perhaps, to *gens de condition*, by the title of " Duchess of Sussex," at the bottom of whose table he was usually requested to take his chair. This priest of nice discrimination had engaged himself to dinner with his early patroness, Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and in the forenoon of the appointed day was honoured with a summons for immediate attendance in his customary place at the " chequered" board of the royal Duchess. It did not take him much time to decide between the *fauteuil* of aristocracy and less flattering station with an unpretending bourgeois. " Obliviscent" (to use one of his own oratorical terms) of his duties in Dover-street, he sat down at his escrutoire de table, and indited (au grand galop) the two following notes, and by a sleight of hand was sufficiently fortunate to transmit the billets (cross-purposed) exactly to the parties for whom they were not destined:——1st, Dear Duchess—A thousand thanks for your most delightful invitation. I must, I will accept it though to do so I am compelled to put off the brewer and his wife :" —addressed par accident, to Lady E. Whitbread, Dover-street. 2d " The Rev. H——presents his respectful compliments to Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and regrets that the sudden indisposition of his aunt, from whom he has great expectations, will prevent him from indulging himself in the high honour of waiting upon the family to dinner this evening in Dorset-street;" addressed (*par meprise*) *to* the Duchess of Sussex. Horrored, staggered, chagrined, and confounded upon discoveing too late the slip of hand which had thus laid bare the aristocrat lurking amid the folds of his priestly garment, he wrote off to his neglected patroness a cypresswise letter, doling out miserable deprecations of wrath, and urging more miserable entreaties still for forgiveness ; concluding with the unfeigned assurance, " that his soul would be exposed to suffer all the torments of purgatory, while for this one error banished, as he felt that he merited, from the paradise of her patronage." Mass for the repose of his disturbed soul was executed, *en mechante reponse*, in the following terms : —" Lady Elizabeth Whitbread presents her compliments to the Rev. Mr. H., and doubts not but that, when fatigued with the society of Dukes and Duchesses, he would kindly condescend to put up with the humble fare of a brewer and his wife. At the same time, the reverend applicant for pardon must clearly understand, that Lady Elizabeth Whitbread can never admit blasphemous language as an apology for ungentlemanly conduct."—*Oxford Herald*

APPLICATION OF THE CONGREVE ROCKET IN THE WHALE FISHERIES.

The ship Fame has returned to Hull, and Captain Scoresby has confirmed all that was stated respecting the important advantages to be derived from the use of the rocket in the whale fishery.

The Fame has brought home nine fish, in the capture of the whole of which the rockets were successfully employed. After being struck by the rocket, the largest whale became an easy prey to its pursuers. In one case, instant death was produced by a single rocket, and in all cases the speed was much diminished, and its power of sinking limited to three or four fathoms.

One of the largest finners, of 100 feet in length, a species of fish seldom attacked by the ordinary means, and of the capture of which there is scarcely an instance on record, in the northern seas, was immediately tamed by a discharge of rockets, so that the boats over-took and surrounded it with ease.

Six out of the nine fish died in less than 15 minutes ; and five out of the number took out no line at all. One only survived nearly

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

* To
Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B,
&c. &c. &c.
In testimony of friendship and high regard for his public and private character this is presented by the Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services of Ceylon,

B O M B A Y :—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RE EIVED
Subscribers about to change their Stations, are rquested to give Notice thereof to the Proprietors, who will pay due attention to their Orders.
Subscribers at out-stations who requre all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

two hours, and one only took out more than one line, by getting into a pack of ice, where the boats could not follow.

The peculiar value and importance of the rocket in the fisheries is, that by means of it all the destructive effects of a six or even a twelve pounder pieces of artillery, both as to penetration, exposion, force, and internal fire, calulated to accelerate the death of the animal, may be given with apparatus not heavier than a musket, and without any shock or re-action on the boat: whereas, it is obvious that no boats applicable to the fishery of the whale can ever be made capable of sustaining the shock necessary to produce the same or any thing like the effects of the six or twelves pound shall, by the ordinary means of artillery.

In fact, nothing larger than the harpoon gun could be applied; and the missle which could be discharged from an implement could neither have penetration nor explosive force, sufficient to do any serious injury to the fish.

With respect to the rocket, however, it is a fact that some of the smallest, fired in the late experiment in the Fame, penetrated completely through the body of the fish, so that the effect of the explosion was visible on the opposite side—the fierce fire of the rocket fixed in the animal' inside rapidly destroying life; and the effect and report of the explosion, being distinctly perceivable within him, as in one instance, as above stated, producing immediate death. Indeed, it is certain that this might, in almost every case, be insured by increasing the power of the rocket, without increasing the inconvenience or incumbrance of the apparatus required to discharge it, and equally without re-action on the boat, as when the smallest rokets are used. In addition to this, it may be stated, that there is no doubt of the rocket ultimately dispensing with the operation of the hand harpoon, by conveying the linde and destroying the animal at the same time, and that without requiring the approach of the boat to the fish within the limits of perfect security. It is also equally certain that the large finners, never or rarely attempted in the north, will be rendered an easy prey, by the judicious application of the rocket.

OCTOBER 10TH.

SIGNAL HUMANITY.—At Lord Camden's seat, the Hermitage, near Seven Oaks, in Kent, the following important information was exhibited a few weeks since:—"This is is to give notice, that Lord Camden does not not mean to shoot himself or any of his tenants, till the 14th of September.

BERMUDA.

The little island of Bermuda is involved in the very "tempest, torrent, and whirlwind" of contention, between the governors and the governed, between the Legislature and the inhabitants of the colony. Papers from thence were received yesterday to the 23d of Aug. The arbitrary imprisonment of the churchwardens and the mayor of Hamilton—the former for want of sufficient promptness in adjusting their accounts with the rector, and the latter for an alleged stretch of power in the mode of suppressing some disorderly assembleges of the people of colour—have been mentioned by the American papers with some expressions of surprise at the conduct of Governor Lumley.

The following account of the case of Mr. Till, the mayor, and that of a Captain Hayward, who assisted in the suppression of the disorderly conduct alluded to, is taken from the Bermudian of the 1st of August, divested, however, of much angry comment interspersed by the editor:—

"A complaint on the transaction was prefered before the Justices of the Peace, who dismissed it, as not cognizable before them, inasmuch as Mr. Till was exercising the prerogatives of his office. The complainant, instead of appealing to a juridical Court, brought the matter before the Governor in person, who accordingly issued a general warrant for citing Mr. Till and Captain Hayward before him. Believing a warrant of this nature to be illegal, they declined obedience to its mandate. Order was given to the constables to execute it, and the Mayor shut himself up in the Town-hall and refused to surrender. The hall was in consequence invested by 40 or 50 soldiers; they did not, however, force admittance, and the Mayor remained all night in a state of siege. Some insulting language passed between the populace and the military during the time the latter were engaged in this singular duty, but it led to no tumult or mischief, between nine and ten o'clock the following morning, the Mayor thought proper to surrender himself, and was conveyed to prison, having first, through the medium of a friend, obtained an authenticated copy of the warrant.

These are the facts attendant on the imprisonment of the mayor: we have before given those relating to the churchwardens. Both parties remained under confinement at the date of the present advices, and strict orders were issued by the Governor to prevent all communication with them, without written authority from the Provost or Magistrates. Great indignation is expressed on the subject by all classes of inhabitants in the colony, and prosecution for perjury of those who have given, as it is alleged, false testimony respecting the transactions in question, and appeals to the Parliament of Great Britain, are currently talked of.

The journals of the island of Bermuda, which, whatever may be the case with the inhabitants, appear to be free from all control, comment in the strongest language on the transactions. We quote two specimens from the Bermudian of the 1st of August.

"The church wardens of St. George have now been imprisoned 15 days for doing their duty, by an edict of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Wm. Lumley, K. C. B.; their wives indisposed part of the time, and one of their families labouring under great domestic affliction. When a representation of this circumstance is made to His Britannic Majesty, we hope redress will be the consequence; and though this conduct is supported by every dirty jack in office, the sense of the country is uniformly against it. But when we see men sprung from the very dregs of society endeavouring to palm their ignorant dogmas on their superiors, and aspiring to rank with those whose shoes they are only fit to clean, it is high time to turn with contempt, and bid them recollect their pristine ignorance, degradation, and servility, and not with 'Matchless intrepitity of face' mimic and place themselves by the side of their superiors.

The following, which quotes a precedent to show the consequences that may attend the conduct of the Governor, is from the same paper:—

Has his Excellency ever by chance heard of a circumstance which took place not many years ago at Halifax? If not we can inform him. Sir Andrew Mitchell, the then naval commander-in-chief, having reason to suspect that some deserters from his Majesty's ships had taken refuge in the stores of Messrs. Forsyth, Smith. and Co. for a few hours, caused the same to be blockaded by an armed force, for which outrage the Admiral was prosecuted in England, and had to pay 15,000l. damages and expenses. The Attorney-General of Nava Scotia is said to have addressed the Admiral in the following terms upon that occasion:—'For God's sake, Sir Andrew, withdraw your men immediately, for it may be one of the worst day's work you have ever done.' Let it here be said, if ever there was an excuse for trampling upon the laws of his country, Sir Andrew Mitchell had that excuse, for desertion had, at the time to which we allude, made gigantic strides towards the destruction of our navy. The occurrences, however, of last evening admit not of the slightest palliation; they are of the blackest, deepest die; and let us hope for the honour of this colony, if our Attorney-General had been consulted, he would have given his Excellency a warning similar to that we have mentioned in the case of Sir A. Mitchell. Besides all this, his Excellency has forgot that Mr. Till is intitled to privilege of Parliament, which was decided here in the case of the Speaker, who was released on that ground during the administration of General Hodson. We have no doubt that several actions for perjury will be brought against more than one individual, and we hope that the Court of King's Bench will visit this heinous offence with adequate punishment."

OCTOBER, 13.

BRITISH NAVY.

The second part of M. Dupin's distinguished work entitled Voyages dans la Grande Bretagne, is published, in two quarto volumes. The end of the whole work is so dignified and important, its subject matter so valuable, and its execution so powerful, that we should conceive ourselves equally wanting to the cause of general knowledge, and to that of our own national politics if we failed to offer this public testimony of the interest which we have felt in its perusal. The immediate subject of discussion in this part of the book is the naval force of England: for a Frenchman, a delicate and trying theme. But M. Dupin is not an ordinary Frenchman. We do not say that he has wholly shaken off the peculiarities or prejudices of his nation; or that the justice of some of his reasonings, the accuracy of his [illegible] and even the authenticity of a few conclusions, [illegible] been in a slight degree of his facts, have not [illegible] through which affected by the emulous medium. But such errors he has examined this country. are specks upon the sun. M. Dupin is deceived but rarely, and others he never seeks to deceive. We have never read a book by any foreigner, which bears the strong impress of such indefatigable diligance, of such clear intelligence, of such temper, such candour, or such integrity, as this of M. Dupin. The information has been collected from the fountain-head. A great proportion of it must have been official; but the admirable modes of acquisitions it has been arranged and the able dissertations to which it has been made subservient, betray small marks of English office.

The subjects treated are of great variety. They [illegible] system; its constitution and administration in all their parts. The author begins with a view of the operation of the royal and legislative authority on the marine force of the state, & follows out his inquiry through an immense multitude of ramifications, until he finishes with the breakwater at Plymouth. There is a large portion of historical as well as scientific investigation throughout this singular book, which in a passing sketch it would be impossible and useless to advert to. We shall quote merely two passages, both on points of which the interest can never wholly vanish from the national mind of England. The first relates to the design of invasion by Buonaparte, and affords some curious calculations of the capacity on one side to execute, on the other to defeat, that gigantic and memorable project. The second passage with which we shall present our readers describes the respective characteristics of the British and American navies at the commencement and during the course of the last maritime war; the occurrences are detailed in the work of Mr. James, on which M. Dupin in general places implicit reliance. The former extract may assist to fortify this nation against the possible return of illfounded fances unworthy of her intrinsic strength: the latter, to prevent the recurrence of delusions opposite in their character, and more replete with shame and with eventual danger:—

At this epoch Great Britain had, besides the regular army, 600,000 militia, infantry, and cavalry, in arms, all the seamen of the merchant service enrolled for the gun boats, and the inhabitants of the coasts embodied in corps, called sea-fencibles. It remained to be seen whether this force was capable of withstanding the shock of the army of Boulogne, had that army crossed the channel.

When the First Consul threatened England with an invasion, he did not appear inclined to attempt it with ships of the line: he caused gun-boats to be built in all the ports and in all rivers on the Atlantic coast, and collected them to the number of 1,300 in the ports of Boulogne. Troops to the amount of 100,000 were to be embarked on board of these gun-boats and transports. In the case of a successful descent, immense reinforcements were to follow, They were to force a landing on the opposite coast, and proceed direct to London, not, as was supposed might be done in the time of Lloyd, by advancing only two miles a day in consequence of the difficulties of the ground and the embarrassment of baggage, but by forced marches, carrying every position by the bayonet or field artillery. After their landing, nothing would in the first instance have arrested the progress of the conquerors of Lodi, of Zurich, of Heliopolis, of Hohenlinden, and of Marengo.

But was the descent possible? It was not possible to enter Dover by force. That port is situated between two high mountains in a position in which its lofty batteries and works, safe from any *coup de main*, would easily destroy the most formidable fleet. There was besides, on the heights of Dover an entrenched camp, occupied by a considerable force, which would have defended the coast under the protection of the forts and batteries.

On the other hand, how were 1,300 vessels to get out of Boulogne in one tide, and to stand over in any thing like order to the English coast? This could never be done under the fire of the English squadron cruising in the Channel.

But that squadron might be driven off its station by a gale of wind; and before it could have time to return, the French flotilla might cross. Be it so. But let us see what would follow.

The English had lined their coast with strong batteries on every point where a landing could be attempted. Strong towers were built at short distances along the shore, which was completely within the range of their guns; these martello towers could not be taken by a *coup de main*. Brigades of light artillery, corps of cavalry, flying camps of infantry, presented a force moveable along the whole of the sea-coast by a road expressly made for that purpose. The English had besides a great number of gun-boats in all the ports opposite Boulogne. All small craft, all pilot and fishing boats, &c. were prepared for warfare if necessary. They were numbered and classed in divisions, with officers ready to direct, and troops to man them. The [illegible] were so disposed in the magazines that these vessels could be armed in a moment. Finally, besides the squadron stationed off Boulogne, there was a fleet of observation in the Downs, another at Spithead, and a third at the Nore. In a few minutes the telegraphic signals could communicate between all these points and the Admiralty in London.

Thus, which ever way the wind might blow, it was probable that the English would arrive at the point of descent if not in time to prevent the landing, at least soon enough to burn our flotilla. In that case our army would have been left without a retreat, without support, and without provisions.

That it would have performed prodigies I am sensible. It would not have been less magnanimous than the army of the east, after the naval battle of Aboukir. But those opposed to it were not Turks and Arabs. It would have had to contend against a people of prodigious obstinacy—against a million of men in arms, animated by the enthusiasm of patriotism, and incited by the most implacable hatred of the French name.

I have impartially stated our means of attack and the English means of defence.

I am still of opinion that it was impossible to effect a descent without the protection of a fleet equal to that which we then possessed and which was defeated in the battle of Trafalgar. But it was necessary that this fleet should first have possession of the Channel *, and the Cap-

* When I wrote the above passage, I was ignorant of a remarkable fact, which deserves a place in history. I am indebted for the knowledge of it to Count Daru, whose valuable history of Venice I have already quoted. The Count was Intendant-General of the army at Boulogne. On morning the Emperor called him into his closet. Daru found him walking about the room in a rage, and only breaking silence by short and violent exclamations—"What a navy!—What an Admiral!—What sacrifices lost!—My hopes are disappointed!—That Villeneuve: instead of being in the Channel he is gone into Ferrol!—It is all over! he will be blockaded there!—Daru, sit you down; listen to me, and write." The Emperor had that morning received the news of Villeneuve's arrival in a Spanish port. He immediately perceived that his plan for the conquest of England was rendered abortive. The immense expenses of the fleet and the flotilla were now for a long time thrown away—perhaps for ever. Then, in the midst of an excess of passion which would have rendered other men incapable of exercising the understanding, he adopted a resolution of the boldest nature, and sketched off hand one of the most admirable plans of campaign ever conceived in calmness and deliberation by any conqueror. Without hesitating, without pausing, he dictated the whole plan of the campaign of Austerlitz, the departure of the different corps of troops stationed from Hanover and Holland to the western and southern confines of France, the order

tains who commanded it, in consequence of the inexperience of many, and the indecision of others (though there were honourable exceptions), were such as to render a victory impossible. As to success after the landing, I leave it to eminent military commanders to determine by their skill and experience the chances of victory and defeat. I confine myself to a statistical view of the military and naval force of Great Britain.

Instead of attacking the British empire in its centre, it would have been more advantageous to land in Ireland. But it would have been necessary to have made this attempt with a great expedition. Had Gen. Buonaparte instead of conquering Egypt proceeded with his army of Italy to Ireland that country would certainly have been lost to England and British power would have sustained an irreparable blow. By landing in the Bay of Galway, to proceed afterwards along the banks of the Shannon, a fine position would have been occupied. Ireland would have been thrown into insurrection, the natives armed and organized in corps, and the English driven out of that island. We fomented the revolt of the Irish by sending them trifling succours. They were the victims of their confidence, and frighful massacres followed the insurrection.

At the time when our continental army had completed its glory by the campaign and victory of Austerlitz, England, by destroying the combined naval force of France and Spain off Cape Trafulgar, secured a long duration to her maritime preponderance. Being relieved from all fear of invasion, she abandoned the defensive system, and gradually adventur[ed] an offensive war. She failed in her first tempt against Spain, under General M[oore] and against Belgium, under Chatha[m] structed by these reverses, she lear[ned] militar[y] [illegible] ore [illegible] e per- [illegible] y set out [illegible] all parts of [illegible] essels, it was [illegible] according to the [illegible] nsions. For every [illegible] by giving themselves [illegible] y in the magnitude of [illegible] ensions, in the number & [illegible] guns, in the numbers and [illegible] sailors. Then they showed the [illegible] those vessels. These men, naturally seamen, became excellent gunners, [illegible] of firing from a distance with much [illegible] ecision. With the view of rendering more sanguinary close action, they embarked the best sharpshooters of the Union, where the marksmen are all excellent. They put into their hands carbines to fire downwards from the masts and from the most elevated points of the vessel.

countries became the tom[b] of [illegible]

Merchant vessels taken & made good prize..... } by th[e] by [illegible]

Nevertheless, the E[nglish] conclude a peace, [illegible] captures, divided [illegible] and privateers. [illegible] compensate t[he] the disorde[r] [illegible] of 1,200 [illegible] the riches [illegible]

T[he] [illegible] so much h[is] [illegible] England, [illegible] sidered with [illegible] arfare. At the [illegible] een the two po- [illegible] ere satiated with [illegible] u vain did some ad- [illegible] o them what French [illegible] od well directed were [illegible] ning. They knew that in [illegible] Napoleon sacrificed his navy [illegible] that he made serve as sappers [illegible] n engaged for the construction of ve[illegible]d that he used as infantry the marine g[illegible]ers and the crews of his ships. England trusted that he would lead them to their destruction by land, before they should be in a condition to be formidable by sea.

Certain of almost never encountering any but ships manned by recruits and inexperienced sailors, the English abandoned themselves to security. They relaxed more and more from that activity and that frequency of military exercise which had rendered them so formidable. [illegible]emselves rather on a[illegible]; in fact 700 English [illegible]as scarcely in the c[illegible]aged in a dozen of s[illegible]d-merit the title of [illegible]-100ths of the British[illegible]ar foot- ing without [illegible] oppor- tunity of me[illegible] with the enemy.

At the sam[illegible]ment of naval force, c[illegible] coasts, obliged them[illegible] sailors a great body [illegible] to ex- perienced a mi[illegible] sailors.

The Ameri[illegible] having only a small nu[illegible]ld em- ploy in the con[illegible]e grea- test severity—[illegible], they offered a prem[illegible]he best English seame[illegible] in a double ratio t[illegible] British crews. Beside[illegible]ish by descent, patien[illegible]ly but deeply passione[illegible]of the mother country [illegible]ned to the sea, and fa[illegible]es by the longest voya[illegible]erous navigation. In [illegible] view they could wit[illegible] comparison with [illegible] doms. The Ame[illegible] tions for a strugg[illegible] considerable ti[illegible] distrusted the [illegible] the grea[illegible]

[illegible] had to [illegible]re- [illegible]cles

[illegible] prudence

Merchant vessels taken & made good prize..... } by th[illegible] by [illegible]

Nevertheless, the E[illegible] conclude a peace, [illegible] captures, divided [illegible] and privateers. [illegible] compensate t[illegible] the disorde[illegible] of 1,200 [illegible] the riches [illegible]

T[illegible] so much h[illegible] England, [illegible] sidered with [illegible] arfare. At the [illegible] een the two po- [illegible] ere satiated with [illegible] u vain did some ad- [illegible] o them what French [illegible] od well directed were [illegible] ning. They knew that in [illegible] Napoleon sacrificed his navy [illegible] that he made serve as sappers [illegible] n engaged for the construction of ve[illegible]d that he used as infantry the marine g[illegible]ers and the crews of his ships. England trusted that he would lead them to their destruction by land, before they should be in a condition to be formidable by sea.

Certain of almost never encountering any but ships manned by recruits and inexperienced sailors, the English abandoned themselves to security. They relaxed more and more from that activity and that frequency of military exercise which had rendered them so

Merchant vessels taken & made good prize..... } by the Americans.

Nevertheless, the English concluded a peace, by which, on account of captures, divided between the State and privateers, they received compensation for the disorder [illegible] of 1,200 [illegible] the riches [illegible]

[illegible] so much [illegible] England, [illegible] sidered with [illegible] arfare. At the [illegible] een the two powers were satiated with [illegible] u vain did some advantages to them what French [illegible] od well directed were [illegible] ning. They knew that in [illegible] Napoleon sacrificed his navy [illegible] that he made serve as sappers [illegible] n engaged for the construction of ve[illegible]d that he used as infantry the marine g[illegible]ers and the crews of his ships. England trusted that he would lead them to their destruction by land, before they should be in a condition to be formidable by sea.

Certain of almost never encountering any but ships manned by recruits and inexperienced sailors, the English abandoned themselves to security. They relaxed more and more from that activity and that frequency of military exercise which had rendered them so

---

and duration of the marches, the point of convergence and junction of the columns, the attacks by surprise and main force, the different movements of the enemy: every thing was foreseen; and under every hypothesis victory was assured. Such was the correctness and astonishing foresight of this plan, that on a line of departure extending over 200 leagues, lines of operation of 300 leagues of length were followed according to this first direction, day by day, and league by league by league, all the way to Munich. Beyond that capital the dates alone underwent some alteration; but all the points were reached, and the whole of the plan was crowned with complete success." Such was the military talent of that man, as formidable to his enemies by the power of his genius, as to his fellow citizens by the force of his despotism.

The republic of the United States has gained a real advantage in the struggle which it has had to support, since it has procured the ratification, at the conclusion of the peace, of the conditions which Great Britain refused to concede before the commencement of the war. Nevertheless, if we are to believe the English the Americans have suffered more than their enemies, to judge by the comparative table of the ships of war captured, as we find it in Mr. James's book:—

By the English, 22 vessels carrying 330 guns, having 2,430 men, measuring 6,714 Tons.

By the Americans, 9 vessels carrying 171 guns, having 919 men and measuring 3,214 tons.

OCTOBER 27, 1821.

Count Montezuma, grandee of Spain, and descendant of the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico of the same name, has arrived in London. This nobleman is the proprietor of very extensive estates in the country formerly governed by his ancestors, and the object of his visit to this country is said to be, to arrange some mode of remitting the revenues arising from them to Europe. Very considerable arrears, amoun ting to several millions of dollars, are stated to be due to him on these estates.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29, 1821.

We extract from the last arrival of *Portuguese* papers a short paragraph, which we believe to be connected with matters of much higher and more extensive importance than the paragraph on the face of it would seem to imply. The fact represented is, that "an interrogatory had been "put by command of the Constitutional Government to "the Conde dos Arcos, and certain other individuals who "lately arrived from Rio de Janiro, why the official papers "of the Secretary of Stat had not been brought from the "Brazilian capital?" or rather, for that we take to be the true sense of the demand, why, *as public documents, they had not been delivered up to the Cortes.* The regular course universally is, that a dismissed Minister should transfer to his successor all the State papers, vouchers, records, correspondence, &c., in the offic of which he had the management. Such papers are public property, and of the mos[illegible] luable kind. A refusal to surrender th[illegible] fore, can proceed from none b[illegible] tives or apprehension: at [illegible] excite suspicions [illegible] gravest kind [illegible] ist in th[illegible]

[illegible] little [illegible]luded to. [illegible] of a united peo- [illegible] their indirectness [illegible]vidence to the weakness

---

FROM LORD WALDEGRAVE'S MEMOIRS.

CHARACTER OF GEORGE II.

'The King is in his 75th year; but temperance and an excellent constitution have hitherto preserved him from many of infirmities of old age.

'He has a good understanding, though not of the first class; and has a clear insight into such things within a certain compass.

'He is accused by his ministers of being hasty and passionate when any measure is proposed which he does not approve of; though, within the compass of my own observation, I have known few persons of high rank who could bear contradiction better, provided the intention was apparently good, and the manner decent.

'When any thing disagreeable passes in the closet, when any of his ministers happen to displease him, it cannot long remain a secret; for his countenance can never dissemble; but to those servants who attend his person, and do not disturb him with frequent solicitations, he is ever gracious and affable.

'Even in the early part of life he was fond of business; at present, it is become almost his only amusement.

'He has more knowledge of foreign affairs than most of his ministers, and has good general notions of the constitution, strength, and interest of this country: but being past thirty when the Hanover succession took place, and having since experienced the violence of party, the injustice of popular clamour, the corruption of parliaments and the selfish motives of pretended patriots, it is not surprising that he should have contracted some prejudices in favour of those governments where the royal authority is under less restraint.

'Yet prudence has so far prevailed over these prejudices, that they have never influenced his conduct. On the contrary, many laws have been enacted in favour of public liberty; and in the course of a long reign, there has not been a single attempt to extend the prerogative of the crown beyond its proper limits.

'He has as much personal bravery as any man, though his political courage seems somewhat problematical: however, it is a fault on the right side; for had he always been as firm and undaunted in the closet as he shewed himself at Oudenard and Dettingen, he might not have proved quite so good a king in this limited monarchy.

'In the drawing-room, he is gracious and polite to the ladies, and remarkably cheerful and familiar with those who are handsome, or with the few of his old acquaintance who were beauties in his younger days.

'His conversation is very proper for a tête-à-tête: he then talks very freely on most subjects, and very much to the purpose; but he cannot discourse with the same ease, nor has he the faculty of laying aside the king in a larger company; not even in those parties of pleasure which are composed of his most intimate acquaintance.

'His servants are never disturbed with any unnecessary waiting; for he is regular in all his motions to the greatest exactness, except on particular occasions, when he outruns his own orders, and expects those who are to attend him before the time of his appointment. This may easily be accounted for: he has a restless mind, which requires constant exercise; his affairs are not sufficient to fill up the day; his amusements are without variety, and have lost their relish; he becomes fretful and uneasy, merely for want of employment; and presses forward to meet the succeeding hour before it arrives.

'Too great attention to money seems to be his capital failing; however, he is always just, and sometimes charitable, though seldom generous; but when we consider how rarely the liberality of princes is directed to the proper object, being usually bestowed on a rapacious mistress or an [illegible] want of generosity, though [illegible]ot, ceases, at least, to be a [illegible]gnitude.

[illegible]e, he has some qualities of a [illegible] of a good one, none which

---

OCTOBER 27, 1821.

Count Montezuma, grandee of Spain, and descendant of the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico of the same name, has arrived in London. This nobleman is the proprietor of very extensive estates in the country formerly governed by his ancestors, and the object of his visit to this country is said to be, to arrange some mode of remitting the revenues arising from them to Europe.

are essentially bad; and I am throughly convinced that hereafter, when time shall have wore away those speaks and blemishes which sully the brightest characters, and from which no man is totally exempt, he will be numbered amongst those patriot kings, under whose government the people have enjoyed the greatest happiness.'---p. 4---7.

HIS LATE MAJESTY.

'The Prince of Wales is entering into his twenty-first year, and it would be unfair to decide upon his character in the early stages of life, when there is so much time for improvement.

'His parts, though not excellent, are found very tolerable, if ever they are properly exercised.

'He is strictly honest, but wants that frank and open behaviour which makes honesty appear amiable.

'When he had a very scanty allowance, it was one of his favourite maxims that men should be just before they are generous: his income is now very considerably augmented, but his generosity has not increased in equal proportion.

'His religion is free from all hypocrisy, but is not of the most charitable sort; he has rather too much attention to the sins of his neighbour.

'He has spirit, but not of the active kind; and does not want resolution, but it is mixed with too much obstinacy.

'He has great command of his passions, and will seldom do wrong, except when he mistakes wrong for right; but as often as this shall happen, it will be difficult to undeceive him, because he is uncommonly indolent, and has strong prejudices.

'His want of application and aversion to business would be far less dangerous, was he eager in the pursuit of pleasure; for the transition from pleasure to business is both shorter and easier than from a state of total inaction.

'He has a kind of unhappiness in his temper, which, if it be not conquered before it has taken too deep a root, will be a source of frequent anxiety. Whenever he is displeased, his anger does not break out with heat and violence; but he becomes sullen and silent, and retires to his closet; not to compose his mind by study or contemplation, but merely to indulge the melancholy enjoyment of his own ill-humour. Even when the fit is ended, unfavourable symptoms very frequently return, which indicate that on certain occasions his Royal Highness has too correct a memory.

'Though I have mentioned his good and bad qualities, without flattery, and without aggravation, allowances should still be made, on account of his youth, and his bad education: for though the Bishop of Peterborough, now Bishop of Salisbury, the preceptor; Mr. Stone, the sub-governor; and Mr. Scott, the sub-preceptor, were men of sense, men of learning, and worthy, good men, they had but little weight and influence. The mother and the nursery always prevailed.

'During the course of the last year, there has, indeed, been some alteration; the authority of the nursery has gradually declined, and the Earl of Bute, by the assistance of the mother, has now the entire confidence. But whether this change will be greatly to his Royal Highness's advantage, is a nice question, which cannot hitherto be determined with any certainty.'---pp. 8---10.

THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

'The Duke of Newcastle is in his thirty-fifth year of ministerial longevity; has been much abused, much flattered, and still more ridiculed.

'From the year 1724 to the year 42 he was Secretary of State, acting under Sir Robert Walpole: he continued in the same station during Lord Granville's short administration: but Granville, who had the parts and knowledge, yet had not, at all times, the discretion of an able minister, treated him with too much contempt; especially as he wanted his assistance in the House of Commons, where he had little interest of his own.

'After Granville's defeat, the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Pelham became joint ministers: here he seems to have reached the highest degree of power where he can reasonably hope to maintain himself.

'Ambition, fear, and jealousy, are his prevailing passions.

'In the midst of prosperity and apparent happiness, the slightest disappointment or any imaginary evil, will, in a moment, make him miserable: his mind can never be composed; his spirits are always agitated. Yet this constant ferment, which would wear out and destroy any other man, is perfectly agreeable to his constitution: he is at the very perfection of health, when his fever is at the greatest height.

'His character is full of inconsistencies; the man would be thought very singular who differed as much from the rest of the world as he differs from himself.

'If we consider how many years he has continued in the highest employments; that he has acted a very considerable part amongst the most considerable persons of his own time; that when his friends have been routed, he has still maintained his ground; that he has incurred his Majesty's displeasure on various occasions, but has always carried his point, and has soon been restored both to favour and confidence; it cannot be denied that he possesses some qualities of an able minister. Yet view him in a different light and our veneration will be somewhat abated. Talk with him concerning public or private business, of a nice or delicate nature, he will be found confused, irresolute, continually rambling from the subject, contradicting himself almost every instant.

'Hear him speak in parliament, his manner his ungraceful, his language barbarous, his reasoning inconclusive. At the same time without the least distrust of his own abilities; fights boldly in the dark; never gives up the cause; nor is he ever at a loss either for words or argument.

'His professions and promises are not to be depended on, though, at the time they are made, he often means to perform them; but is unwilling to displease any man by a plain negative, and frequently does not recollect that he is under the same engagements to at least ten competitors.

'If he cannot be esteemed a steady friend, he has never shown himself a bitter enemy; and his forgiveness of injuries proceeds as much from good nature as it does from policy.

'Pride is not to be numbered amongst his faults; on the contrary, he deviates into the opposite extreme, and courts popularity with such extravagant eagerness, that he frequently descends to an undistinguishing and liberal familiarity.

'Neither can he be accused of avarice, or of rapaciousness; for though he will give bribes, he is above accepting them; and instead of having enriched himself at the expense of his master, or of the public, he has greatly impaired a very considerable estate by electioneering, and keeping up a good parliamentary interest, which is commonly, though perhaps improperly, called the service of the crown.

'His extraordinary care of his health is a jest even amongst his flatterers. As to his jealousy, it could not be carried to a higher pitch, if every political friend was a favourite mistress.

'He is in his sixty-fourth or sixty-fifth year, yet thirsts for power in a future reign with the greatest solicitude; and hereafter should he live to see a Prince of Wales, of a year old, he will still look forward, not without expectation that in due course of time he may be his minister also.'---pp. 10---14.

THE LATE LORD HOLLAND.

'Fox had also many personal friends, and more political followers; being looked upon as the rising minister in the House of Commons, in case either of Mr. Pelham's death, resignation, or removal to the House of Peers.

'He had moreover, the support of the Duke of Cumberland, and the distribution of military preferment; which added greatly to his strenght, by furnishing the means of gratifying his dependents.

'At the same time, though Fox derived these advantages from his attachment to the duke, the prejudice might, upon the whole, be still greater than the benefit.

'Fox had also his share of calumny, being represented as a man of arbitrary principles, educated in the school of corruption; a proper minister to overturn the constitution, and introduce a military government.

'Few men have been more unpopular; yet when I have asked his bitterrest enemies what crimes they could allege against him, they always confined themselves to general accusation; that he was avaricious, encouraged jobs, had profligate friends, and dangerous connections; but never could produce a particular fact of any weight or consequence.

'His warmth or impetuosity of temper led him into two very capital mistakes; he wantonly offended the Chancellor by personal reflections or ridicule in the affair of the Marriage Act: he also encreased the number of his enemies by discovering an eagerness to be the minister, whilst Mr. Pelham was still alive; many of whose friends might possibly have attached themselves to him, if, instead of snatching at the succession, he had coolly waited till it had been delivered into his hands.

'He has great parliamentary knowledge, but is rather an able debater than a complete orator his best speeches are neither long nor premeditated; quick and concise replication is his peculier excellence.

'In business he his clear and communicative; frank and agreeable in society; and though he can pay his court on particular occasions, he has too much pride to flatter an enemy, or even a friend, where it is not necessary.

'Upon the whole, he has some faults, but more good qualities; is a man of sense and judgment, notwith standing some indiscretion; and with small allowances for ambition, party, and politics, is a warm friend, a man of veracity, and a man of honour.'---p. 21, 22. 24, 25.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017